

## OUT OF THE WORLD

### Death of a Desperate Negro on the Gallows in Tennessee.

HE TRIED TO KILL HIS JAILER ON THE  
EVE OF HIS EXECUTION.

Hanged for the Murder of Policeman Mun  
grave at Chattanooga—Rescue or Rop  
the Alternative in the Case of Tal  
Hall, the Slayer of Many Men—Th  
Criminal Record

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Jan. 2.—Jesse Frierson, the murderer of Officer Musgrove, was hanged at Chattanooga to-day at 1 o'clock. Frierson had seemed to become very religious for the past week until last night when he made a murderous attempt to take the life of his jailer instead of listening to the consoling words of preachers and friends. At 9 o'clock

Jailer Holt passed through the cage of the ward where the murderer had enjoyed a comparatively amount of freedom from restraint. The jailer had come to remove Friereson to a place where he would be under the eye of the death watch then assembled. The moment the Jailer entered, Friereson seized him by the throat and pinned him to the wall. A terrible struggle followed.

[illegible]

Whisky. At 10 o'clock exactly he mounted the scaffold and the black cap was adjusted. Sheriff Skillern asked him if he wanted to talk, and he assented replied: "No," and an oath to the negative.

At 1:08 the Sheriff sprang the trap. Erickson was dead in 12 minutes. His was taken charge of by his relatives.

On the night of June 12, 1890, Jesse Price and Oscar Burrow were wandering at Chattanooga taking disturbances and were stopped by Policemen at Blue Grove. They attempted to arrest them. Erickson ran a few feet, pulled a pistol, and shot the dead.

**TALL HALL.**  
A RESCUE OR A LYING-IN OF THE MUR-  
DERER.  
BRISTOL, Tenn., Jan. 7.—Court has so  
jourued at Gladeville. There are no new de-  
velopments, though it is apparent that popular  
feeling against Tall Hall is not abating,  
but is more intense. Hall's crimes are of  
such enormity that it is settled in the mind

of the people of Wise County that such a man must not live or even be accorded the respectability of a trial. This feeling continued to grow more and more potent and it was difficult to understand how an outbreak could be prevented.

On the other hand, a number of suspicious-looking characters, thought to be Hall's friends, stood around during court, closely watching the proceedings and apparently acting as an escort for the sake of order in the crowd, looking for any feeling that might turn up. It is feared these suspicious-looking characters were up to some mischief. Hall made a great effort to continue the fight for gaining time and giving his friends an opportunity of effecting his release. Many of the people in the crowd were in sympathy with one of Hall's friends, John Wright, who

One of Hall's friends, John Wright, said that he was not surprised that the county is not believed by many that he would go to jail. Wright said that he would be in jail for a long time, but he would be safe from Hall. Some think he will plan any day that the rest of Hall's friends have a chance to get out of jail. Wright has the opinion that the fear of revenge of the prisoners is the reason that the county's friends, to take more prompt action. They have the serpent caged and mean to let it out. Wright said that he would agree that Hall is not worthy to live. Wright said that he would be very glad if he had circulated among the people of the county would be surprised to hear of the ill-treatment of the prisoners. Wright said that the prisoners were treated in a terrible tragedy.

When taken to the county prison, the prisoners were brought in, hands manacled and shackled, and surrounded by a guard of armed men. The prisoners were taken to the jail, and the prisoners were taken to the jail. After the statement of defendant's counsel that the prisoner was unable to stand, the court adjourned until 10 o'clock this court, and a protest against what

termed a farce trial under the semblance of law and justice, the presiding Judge granted the attorney's request that the trial go over until the January term.

Hylton's friends are indignant. They were promised that if they would not lynch Hall, he would be tried at this term of court. An outbreak at any time would not be surprising. Any effort to lynch the negro

[illegible]

HARRISBURG, Ill., Jan. 2.—Frank Wise, traveling salesman for a Kentucky plow company, was shot three times in the abdomen.

store at Stone Fort, this county, yesterday and will probably die. Wise had slapped Craig in the face and this was the clerk's way of getting even. It is said that Wise killed a man named D. B. Newton about eighteen years ago.

**CLUBBED TO DEATH.**

**MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 2.**—Mack Matthews, a freight handler for the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, was clubbed and cut to death by Crawford and Marshall Jackson, cousins of

Dawford and Burton Jackson, cousins of his wife, last night. Mathews was drunk, had been quarrelling with his wife and when attacked by the Jacksons was trying to get into his house supposedly with the intention of carrying out a threat made just before to kill her.

**BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 2.**—In a saloon early yesterday morning Jas. McGraw struck and killed Matt Phelan. McGraw is under arrest. The men were celebrating New Year's eve and got into a dispute, and Phelan was knocked down and his skull was burst.





THE BEAR FACED THE MUSIC.

"I WAS GOING TO DIE,"  
— — —  
is the Way She Expressed Her  
Despairing Condition.

**Victim of La Grippe a Year Ago, She  
Had Suffered Ever Since From the  
Chronic Catarrhal Condition**


—

continued many times in the past year

"My experience with la grippe and its resultant complications, though extending over but one year's time, has been a terrible one.

"One year ago Christmas night I contracted a bad cold, which developed the symptoms of la grippe; dull pains throughout the head and body; head and nose stopped; constant hawking and raising mucus;

A RACKING COUGH  
commenced that night and continued un-  
ceasingly for five weeks. I was not able to



**MRS. S. LOUX, 502 SOUTH JEFFERSON AVENUE.**  
 "For a long time I was not able to speak above a whisper. There was a tight, sore feeling in the upper part of my chest, and my breathing was short and difficult, as if the passage to my lungs was not well closed up."  
**"NIGHT SWEATS CAME ON.**  
 "I lost flesh and strength faster than ever. My appetite failed and my digestion became deranged. A little food I did eat gave me no strength and made me distress. My stomach and spalls of ear palpitation, followed by a sick, dizzy feeling, came to my misery."  
 "Of course I doctored all the time, but just grew worse each day. Finally the doctors gave up, and I (I suppose as the last resort) that nothing but a change of climate could save me. So I traveled home, and returned to St. Louis a few months ago, fatter, firmer, stronger, than ever."  
 "Then I was induced to go to Drs. Copeland and Thompson and began their treatment. I was desperate and discouraged. I believed  
**I HAD CONSUMPTION,**  
 "I knew that I would have to die; and at once, or

and in distress at my stomach. I had spells of  
card palpitation, followed by a sick, dizzy feeling,  
leading to my misery.

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I HAD CONSUMPTION,

I knew that I would have to find relief at once, or

ch better, and I continued to improve, of course gradually, and it has taken some time, with much careful watching and skillful work on the part of the doctors, but they were untiring, and to-day I am like a new woman. All my symptoms are gone, and I feel strong and well. I do most earnestly recommend Dr. Copeland and Thompson, for they surely saved my life."

REV. J. W. ASHWOOD

Holds His Testimony in Commendation of  
Dr. Copeland and Thompson's  
Treatment.

To Whom It May Concern:

I have suffered from a severe throat trouble for five years, and have been treated by the best physicians in the West, but without success. I was advised to try Dr. Copeland and Thompson's treatment, and after using their medicine for a few days, I felt much better, and after a week I was able to eat and drink again. After two weeks I was completely cured, and I can now perform all my usual duties without any further trouble. I therefore testify to the efficacy of their treatment, and recommend them to all who suffer from similar troubles."—J. W. Ashwood, Esq., San Francisco, Cal.

ompon for treatment, and I take pleasure in  
ing others know that I am now able to deal all  
ular work without difficulty or annoyance.  
Signature.]

*J. M. Ashwood*  
Pastor Grand Ave. N. P. Ch.  
3634 Forest Park  
Boulevard.

**TESTS LIKE THESE**

skill of Drs. Copeland and Thompson.

The 12th of last July I made the following statement:

"For three years I suffered constantly with a terrifying pain in my temples, confused sounds in ears and a severe cough, which I would sometimes spit blood into pieces. My legs were sore and very painful. I had no appetite all, and night attacks reduced me fearfully in flesh and strength. All arising from unchecked catarrhal diseases. "I tried everything that could hear of, but the medicine and doctors did me no good. They told me I could not be cured. I was miserable

I AM ENTIRELY CURED.  
 It covers it all. What more could be said?  
 "To-day I realize that much more could be said—  
 much more—and I feel deeply my inability to ex-

individual ear of all who suffer, and to each one present the facts of my own personal experience—convincing evidence of the skillful, scientific and scientific work of Drs. Copeland and Thompson in the great good they are doing in this community—I would perhaps succeed in partially equaling my vast debt of gratitude to them—a debt that

Since they dismissed me assured last July, although I have been compelled to be out in all weather subject to severe exposure, I have not suffered from the slightest return of any of my old symptoms. My cure was complete and permanent.

I shall gladly verify the above to any one calling on me, and will take pleasure in stating fully my experience with the

Prof. C. C. Henley

he charges of Drs. Copeland and Thompson  
treatment are so reasonable as to be  
within the reach of all. Medicines are  
picked from

**Opeland Medical Institute**  
Rooms No. 201 and 202 at Head of First  
Staircase,  
333 FELLOWSHIP BUILDING

W. H. COPELAND, M. D.  
J. E. THOMPSON, M. D.

COPIES OF DR. COPELAND AND THE  
S'S MONTHLY PUBLICATION "THE  
L TRUTH," MAILED TO ANY AD-  
RECEIPT OF 3-CENT STAMP.



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St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

THE DISPATCH PUBLISHING CO.  
JOSEPH PULITZER, President.

TERMS OF THE DAILY.  
One year, postage paid, every afternoon and Sunday morning, \$10.00  
Six months, \$6.00  
Three months, \$3.50  
By the week (delivered by carrier), 15  
By the month (delivered by carrier), 45  
Single copies, 5 cents  
Subscribers who fail to receive their paper regularly will confer a favor upon us by reporting the same to this office by postal card.  
All business orders and telegrams should be addressed to the Post-Dispatch, 515 Olive st.

POSTAGE.  
Entered at the Post-Office, St. Louis, Mo., as Second-Class Matter.  
Per Copy  
Eighteen to thirty-two pages, 2 Cents  
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H. Fischer, Manager.

THE POST-DISPATCH

Guarantees to Advertisers a Larger Local Circulation than that of Any Other TWO St. Louis Newspapers Combined.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1892.

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

GRAND OPERA—Marie Walerstein.  
Opera—"Bohemia."  
The Grand—Marie Mitchell.  
Opera—"Our Irish Village."  
Haley's—Rialty and Vaudeville.  
Standard—City Club, Vaudeville & Sherteloff Co.

Weather forecast for twenty-four hours, beginning at 8 a. m. to-day, for Missouri: Fair till Monday; stationary temperature; southerly winds; light snow or rain; clearing, followed by slight temperature. The storm central yesterday morning in this vicinity has moved eastward to the Lower Lake region, the lowest barometer reading reported being at Buffalo, 29.45 inches. Rain has preceded and accompanied the storm eastward, averaging about half of an inch for the entire territory east of the Mississippi river. Behind the storm has followed a severe cold wave, changing the rain to snow far south as Tennessee. Zero weather has progressed as far south as Northern Ohio. The light snow covering Missouri, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan will protect winter wheat. The cold wave does not extend west of Eastern Kansas. From that point northward the temperature is stationary.

Weather forecast for St. Louis for forty-eight hours ending 3 a. m., Jan. 4: Fair, generally stationary; southerly winds; light snow or rain; clearing, followed by slight temperature.

The position of the first Governor to usurp the powers of the Legislature in a time of peace would not be a pleasant one for Gov. FRANKS.

This public budget of good things in the first issue of the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH for this year.

It is hard on the Republican party, but gratifying to the country, that the courts refuse to indorse attempts to steal governorships and State Legislatures.

When FORAKER remarked, "I am a Republican from the top of my head to the soles of my feet," he undoubtedly told the truth, but he would have been more considerate of the feelings of his fellow Republicans not to have said it.

No one has ever said anything that contained so much reflection upon the Republicans of Ohio as the fact that SHERMAN has to scramble and rely on the corps of Federal officeholders to keep FORAKER from sitting his seat in the Senate.

The SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH accepts advertising on a distinct and unequivocal guarantee that its circulation in the City of St. Louis and suburbs is more than double that of the "Republic" and larger than any other Sunday newspaper.

JERRY SIMMONS was opposed to BEN BRIDGES as United States Senator on the ground that the family is already well represented in Washington. This is causeless jealousy. JERRY is neither grand nor gloomy, but he is so peculiar that he is safe from rivalry. He has an unapproachable, inimitable individuality.

In "ARCHIE" GRAHAM succeeds in his endeavor to convert the "Push," and turns the members from seeking the flesh-pots of politics by snail ways into following the path of righteousness and honest labor, he can have the highest ecclesiastical rewards without the gift or influence of the people of St. Louis. The grain is ripe for the harvest.

While the Marquis of Hartington maintained some show of liberalism in the Commons, the Duke of Devonshire goes into the House of Lords a thorough conservative. His farewell speech to his constituents was an unqualified eulogy of the Tory party, and the once prominent and progressive Liberal statesman takes his place among the titled back numbers of British politics.

PRESIDENT DIAS should try the offer of a commission in the Mexican army as a means of bringing GARCIA into submission. This method of disposing of revolutionaries is not without precedent in Mexico. LAMAR has shown that he is an active, able young man who would be a credit to a Central American army, and convicted soldiers would not object to having a bandit as an officer.

Gov. FRANKS cannot find a lawyer to give an opinion that the calling of an extra session is not the right way to have the

electoral vote question easily settled, whereas he has found several who dispute his right to restrict it. He has, in his choice, therefore, between a method which is certainly right and one that is, at least, doubtful and sure to make the counting of Missouri's electoral vote the subject of controversy in Congress.

POINTS FOR A PRIZE ESSAY.  
Competitors for the prize recently offered for the best essay on the beneficial effects of the McKinley law will not find difficulty in hitting upon salient points worth noting, but they should be careful not to confuse and unsatisfactory attempts to show that it has made some and other necessary articles. "Cheap and nasty" while it has raised the wages of workmen, it is not amiss to suggest the principal effects which may be regarded of the greatest ultimate benefit.

Of course the wise essayist will not fail to call attention to the fact that the McKinley law enabled the millionaire manufacturers to vastly increase their profits and income through higher prices, although the cost of materials and labor remained practically the same. In consequence of this beneficial result the Republican party was enabled to command an enormous campaign fund, by means of which they saved McKinley from defeat in Ohio and held down the Democratic majority elsewhere.

But from the broader view of the good of the whole people the effect of the adoption of the McKinley law which was the most direct, immediate and of the greatest benefit was the turning down of the Representatives who voted for it. To realize the scope of this beneficial influence it is only necessary to mention that the protection vote in the House was reduced from a majority to a plain minority, in round numbers from 176 to 87, and the majority in the Senate was shaved down to a close margin.

Another most advantageous result of the law is that as "the worst tariff measure ever framed" it has called popular attention in a striking way to the inequities of the protection system, and thus bids fair to be the means of its thorough reform. It is possible that an essay which clearly brought out these points and eloquently discussed them would not commend itself as best to the committee of award, but it ought to, and if the decision were left to the people the writer would be given the prize by a handsome majority.

HAVE WE AN ATTORNEY-GENERAL?

Gov. FRANKS has received and published opinions from ex-judges, ex-attorneys and ex-prosecutors advising him to set aside the act of the Legislature which has governed the appointment of Missouri electors ever since 1844, and to set up a new manner of choosing electors under an alleged authority conferred by an old, unused statute which has been a dead letter on our statute books since 1835.

He has also been advised by State Senators and others through the press, that the old dead letter statute aforesaid cannot clothe him with the legislative authority to repeal living statutes, create new electoral appointment machinery and exercise a function which the Constitution of the United States vests in the State Legislature exclusively.

But no opinion on the subject has been sought or obtained from the Attorney-General appointed and paid by the people of Missouri as the legal adviser of their State officers. At least no such official opinion has been published. Is our Attorney-General absent, indisposed or incapable, in the Governor's opinion, of defining the Governor's authority and official duty with respect to the appointment of our electors?

This women of Poland went into mourning yesterday in commemoration of the murder of Polish nationality, the spoliation of the country and the destruction of its independence, a hundred years ago. They will wear nothing but black for a year. No more striking method of reviving the memory of the great wrong suffered by the Poles could be devised. The somber dress of the Polish women will serve to remind the world of the villainy of which military despotism is capable, to prick the consciences of the rulers who are still profiting by the crime of their fathers and to prove the remarkable devotion of the Poles to their country, which has survived the persecution of a century.

In spite of armament and "militarism" the world is coming to regard war as ridiculous. No more sanguine utterances have been heard in Washington for years than Gen. HORACE PORTER'S pronouncement in favor of war as a nursery of patriotism. True patriotism is pride in one's own country's superior enlightenment, and in the advantages it affords for the development of individual character. This is the ideal set up by the American people, and it will not be shattered by the concussion of Gen. HORACE PORTER'S brag.

Gov. HUMPHREY was bound to name a Republican as successor to the late Senator PLUMER, and therefore he could not be expected to select a man who represents the political sentiments of a majority of Kansas. Still he might have found a man who could carry his own Congressional district, and whose successful campaign for Congress would not show a reduction of vote from a majority of 5,000 to a minority of 5,000, which is the record of ex-Congressman PARKINS.

SOME of the Democratic propagators of New York have done splendid work for the State, but none of them have had the opportunity which falls to Gov. FLOWEN.

He goes into office with a Democratic Legislature to carry out his plans, and hence can give the State such an example of good government under Democracy as will deprive the Republicans of every peg upon which to hang a campaign issue.

VICE-PRESIDENT WEBB of the New York Central will not adopt a block system until he makes up his mind which is the "most perfect." He probably means the system which is most nearly perfect and would say so if he were not as reckless in the use of language as he is in the care of passengers. But while he is looking for what he wants he might, with profit, do the best he can with a system which does not aspire to perfection. Passengers on his railroad would prefer bad security rather than none at all.

Chairman Springer.  
From the Chicago Herald.  
Undoubtedly two or three things are back of the selection of Mr. Springer as Chairman of Ways and Means. One is the need of a leader on the floor who, besides ability, possesses good temper and a happy faculty of making things as agreeable as circumstances permit to his associates, and of leading without producing unnecessary irritation. Another is the need of having a leader on the floor who is in general sympathy with the speaker in the chair and the party majority that put him there. Another is the need of placing the Democratic party before the country in its true character of a national and not a Southern party—Southern leaders in the chair, a Northern leader on the floor, and a leader on the floor who will not make his special business to antagonize the leader in the chair. Another is the need of a chairman of Ways and Means who knows what is possible with respect to tariff reform, and who is willing to make the most of the attainable instead of reaching out first for the unattainable and that alone.

His Own Bureaucracy.

A newspaper editor familiar with Elkins' management of the Republican canvass in 1884 notes two of his performances in that stirring year:  
"One was the dinner of the New York millionaires which excited widespread indignation as an attempt to use the power of wealth to bear in Blaine's favor, and the other was the clerical reception at which Mr. Burchard perpetrated his famous alliteration. In making these remarks, Mr. Elkins' words and actions from the frank and voluble Johnny Davenport remark that he had a sense enough to put a tramp's lodging-house, let alone a political campaign.

Elkins at College.

From the Columbia (Mo.) Herald.  
"Steve" Elkins, as he is still affectionately called in Columbia by the old-timers, attended the Fifty-second Congress in 1884. He graduated in 1880. Elkins was of large frame and genial nature and made every one his friend. He always had a pleasant smile, and while never specially brilliant, his studies stood well in his classes. He returned to Columbia in 1888 and delivered an address before the literary societies of the university. In making these remarks, Mr. Elkins' words and actions from the frank and voluble Johnny Davenport remark that he had a sense enough to put a tramp's lodging-house, let alone a political campaign.

The Logic of Events.

From the New York World.  
The mistaken editors who are beginning to say that the Fifty-second Congress is a "cheese-parade" and "playhouse" Congress are evidently of that Bourbon class which learns nothing. The contempt for sound reason shown by the Fifty-second Congress is the reason why the Fifty-third Congress is what it is.

A New Reciprocity Treaty.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.  
The report that Blaine is negotiating a reciprocity treaty with Harrison is probably correct.

THE PEOPLE'S FORUM.

That Same Coroner's Bill.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:  
In justice to the citizens of Festus, Mo., I beg leave to say a few words in regard to Mr. Frank Klein, ex-corporator's bill, etc., which is now before the Legislature. The bill is a "cheese-parade" and "playhouse" Congress are evidently of that Bourbon class which learns nothing. The contempt for sound reason shown by the Fifty-second Congress is the reason why the Fifty-third Congress is what it is.

Why He Dressed Loud.

"My son," said a New York merchant, "I should think Miss Flattery would go back on you, and she is considered quite a heiress, too."  
"Why, father," inquired the dude, "should you think that Maud would turn with my affections?"  
"Because you think so loud, but you never take into consideration that Maud is a trifle deaf. That's the reason that I dress loud."

Nothing Can Escape Its Clutch.

Ducks are committing suicide at Niagara by allowing and inviting the results shown in a lot of 15 feet front, for \$5,000, from W. H. G. Vogt for \$2,500; bought for \$1,000.

Matrimony Made Easy.

From the Times Herald.  
"I wish I could get a wife as easy as you can."

The Sex Branching Out.

From the Rochester Herald.  
The Cincinnati Technical School permits girls to enter all the classes and it has graduated two girls in architecture and mechanics, and two in electrical engineering.

Concealed Deadly Weapons.

From the Washington Star.  
Chilly may discover if she persists in being dainty that she has packed a country that carried concealed arms.

Mr. W. C. Stevens.

Will call on the Post-Dispatch for the contract for advertising in Post-Dispatch, January 24.

FIGURES TALK.

They Tell of the Remarkable Development of Property.

FACTS ABOUT THE TERRITORY WEST OF VANDEVENTER AVENUE.

At the Present Rate of Progress There Will Not Be Four Years From This Time, a Vacant Lot Between Vandeventer, Taylor, Barton and Laclede Avenues—Some Good Sales.

Statistical information published in the Post-Dispatch on different occasions during the past month about the building progress of the west end of the city has been of widespread interest with reference to the growth of several sections that have been treated as if the progress made in another district of the west end of the city. In the present account of the territory west of Vandeventer Avenue, the same object was and is to call the attention of busy people to the fact that the vacant lot frontage within the city limits is disappearing faster than the improvement of the territory. Last year a lot frontage of thirty miles was occupied with new buildings, and the character of the territory has been improved in an increasing population stimulates a demand for more vacant ground at correspondingly higher prices, which, however, are yet far below the value of the territory. The territory between Cass Avenue on the north, Lindell on the east, Jefferson on the west and Grand Avenue on the south, and the section from Grand Avenue to Vandeventer Avenue, has been improved in an increasing population stimulates a demand for more vacant ground at correspondingly higher prices, which, however, are yet far below the value of the territory.

Municipal Improvements.

Before the building progress in this territory it may be well to allude to its municipal improvements. Prior to September, 1889, the territory between Cass Avenue on the north, Lindell on the east, Jefferson on the west and Grand Avenue on the south, and the section from Grand Avenue to Vandeventer Avenue, has been improved in an increasing population stimulates a demand for more vacant ground at correspondingly higher prices, which, however, are yet far below the value of the territory.

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TALK AND TUMULT.

A Typical Scene in the Hall of the French Legislature.

The scene in the French Chamber of Deputies on the 15th inst., a brief account of which was called at the time to the Post-Dispatch, was intensely exciting. The full report of the proceedings shows that it came about on the interpretation of the Government to its intention to present a bill for the separation of church and State. M. Fallieres, Minister of Public Worship, had mounted the tribune and endeavored to explain the situation. He began in a spirit of conciliation, and referring to the Archbishop of Bordeaux, said that the distinguished prelate was a good Republican and a warm-hearted pastor, with whom the Government would have no difficulty in coming to an understanding.

Here the Minister was interrupted by several members of the Left, who repeatedly shouted: "We have not come here to listen to the President's speeches!" This was the signal for a tumult.

M. Fallieres: "I am expecting the reply of the Archbishop of Bordeaux, and just now I cannot go further with my explanations; but I think I may say that I am convinced that there will be no necessity to have recourse to the application of the law to let everybody see that in the acts of the Archbishop of Bordeaux there is no material for criticism or contempt." (Applause.)

M. Combes: "And how about the Free Masons? Have you also sent to them a similar circular?"

The Keeper of the Seals: "I have not the honor to be a Free Mason, and, therefore, I cannot answer your question."

M. Baudry d'Asson: "I am, and I can answer that Free Masonry has been long since authorized. Authorized particularly by the President of the Republic."

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IS SEVENTY-SEVEN.

Agred Joseph Longuevan's Wife Being Him for Divorce.

THE PLAINTIFF DOES NOT ENJOY BEING AN OLD MAN'S DARLING.

Mrs. Longuevan, Who is Less Than Half Her Husband's Age, Claims He is Very Jealous and Does Not Treat Her Well—Judge Dillon Occupied With Divorce Suits—Court News.

Judge Dillon spent the first day of the session of the new year hearing divorces. The first case heard was that of Henry Springmeyer against Frederica Springmeyer. They were married Feb. 28, 1888. She was his second wife, and he charged that she deserted him. They only lived together, he stated, until April 30, 1890. A grown daughter by his first marriage testified that her father treated her stepmother well and Judge Dillon granted the divorce.

Mrs. Catherine A. Chick, in her suit for divorce against Oscar A. Chick, the next case tried, was not so fortunate. She charged that her husband for a long time treated her with coldness and contempt. She was obliged to stay out at night until late hours and tell her he was at lodge meetings. She said she went to the secretary of the society her husband claimed he used to attend and the secretary told her, she alleged, that Mr. Chick did not belong to the order. Her husband passed himself off as an unmarried man and finally deserted her on the 15th inst. They were married Nov. 28, 1887.

When the case was concluded, Judge Dillon stated he thought he would have to dismiss the case, as a case had not been made out. The desertion, the Court stated, was of too recent a date to be recognized in law, and the other indignities complained of, the Court stated, were not sufficient cause for divorce, and the plaintiff was ordered to pay the costs of her testimony, and the Court allowed him to take a non-suit.

Mr. Longuevan, a letter carrier, stated he married his wife Bridget K. June 28, 1884, at Belleville, Ill. She was a young woman, he stated, in 1886. He took her child, now a boy 6 years old, she stated, and went to Cincinnati, where she lived with her mother. The divorce was granted.

Mrs. Emily Cox, a letter carrier, stated she married her husband, Charles Cox, at St. Louis, Mo., in 1886. He took her child, now a boy 6 years old, she stated, and went to Cincinnati, where she lived with her mother. The divorce was granted.

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A PRETTY IDEA.











This image shows a dark, textured vertical strip, likely a book cover or binding. The material appears to be a dark, possibly black, fabric or leather with a fine, grainy texture. There are visible signs of wear, including some lighter-colored scuffs and discoloration, particularly along the edges and in the center. The lighting is somewhat uneven, with a slightly brighter area towards the top and a darker area towards the bottom. The overall appearance is that of an old, well-used object.



